

THE RIO NEWS.

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TRADE AND COMMERCE OF RIO. ***IMPORTS.**

During the year 1895, imports from
 abroad were restricted almost entirely to
 the shipments received on specific orders.

The difficulties in transport of goods to
 inland stations and consequent obstruction
 of trade, owing to the disorganisation of the
 Central railway, above referred to, were
 severely felt last year; it created famine
 prices in the interior and caused an accumu-
 lation of stock at Rio, which thoroughly
 demoralised the position; the consequent
 losses on all classes of goods being very
 great. Moreover, the excessive cost of food
 supplies drained the resources of the inland
 population, so that their further require-
 ments, represented by manufactured goods
 or imported articles, were considerably cur-
 tailed. The unsatisfactory management of
 the government line has been exceedingly
 detrimental to the trade of Rio, inasmuch
 as supplies formerly received through this
 port for the flourishing state of São Paulo
 are now imported direct through the port of
 Santos.

Judging by the amount of import duties
 collected, it would appear that from Janu-
 ary to May they were normal, but from
 June to September a great decrease occurred
 followed by considerable expansion at the
 close of the year in consequence of orders
 placed in view of the enhanced rates of
 duties which were expected to be enforced
 from the beginning of 1896.

In the absence of all data respecting the
 principal imports at Rio, or those which
 prove more interesting to the British com-
 munity, the following notices on certain
 articles are introduced to illustrate how
 dependent Rio de Janeiro, in fact Brazil in
 general, is upon other countries for its food
 supply and the commonest necessities of
 life: potatoes being imported from France,
 onions from Portugal, and green vegetables
 and fruit from the River Plate. Of the

latter articles, supplies are also received from
 Rio Grande.

One of the most important items of im-
 port is cattle. The contract for the supply
 of fresh meat to Rio de Janeiro has been
 renewed by the municipality for another 2
 years from February 1 last, at 600 reis per
 kilo, skinning, offal and hides which the
 contractors sell at 120 to 130 reis per kilo;
 12,000 to 13,000 head of cattle are slaugh-
 tered monthly. About one-half this num-
 ber are imported from the River Plate, and
 the other half will be supplied from stock in
 the country. The transport of cattle from the
 River Plate is mostly carried on by British
 vessels; the freights averaging from 12 to 15
 to 20 per head. There is one matter con-
 nected with the import of cattle that forces
 itself upon the attention of everybody whose
 business takes them afloat, viz., the intoler-
 able nuisance caused by dead beasts float-
 ing in the harbour, discharged from cattle-
 ships. In some instances they are towed to
 Sapucaia island in the bay and burnt, in
 others the steamers take them, when they
 go outside after landing the cattle to
 cleanse their vessels, or when proceeding to
 sea. This subject is well worth the atten-
 tion of the port sanitary authorities, as there
 should be no difficulty in engaging a steam
 launch for the immediate removal of dead
 beasts by levying a small tax on each head
 of cattle landed at Rio.

Last year there were 171,720 barrels of
 flour less imported than in 1894. The
 quantity given is 431,609 barrels, against
 603,329. The English flour mills imported
 38,821 tons of wheat, and turned out 596,
 461 bags of flour. Of the quantity im-
 ported, 291,060 barrels came from the United
 States, 136,969 from the River Plate, and
 3,580 from Trieste and Fiume.

In jerked beef an increase is to be noted
 of 8,216,232 kilos. (8,250 tons), or 56,873-
 850 kilos. (57,125 tons) against 48,657,618
 kilos. (48,875 tons) in 1894. The re-expor-
 tation of this article to other Brazilian ports
 stood at 7,894,040 kilos. (7,929 tons),
 against 5,009,250 kilos. (5,030 tons) in
 1894. The total consumption of jerked beef
 in 1895 is set down at 48,980,030 kilos.
 against 43,188,898 kilos., or 5,791,132
 kilos. more than in 1894, as shown by the
 following figures:

	Quantity. Kilo.
Stock on December 31, 1894.....	3,887,920
Imports during 1895.....	56,873,850
	60,761,770
	7,894,040
Re-exportation to Brazilian ports.....	52,867,730
	3,887,700
In stock on December 31, 1895.....	48,980,030

This important article of food in
 was imported from the following places:

	Quantity. Kilo.
Argentina.....	28,804,120
Uruguay.....	27,542,220
Rio Grande do Sul.....	527,510
Making a grand total of.....	56,873,850

A decrease is shown in the receipts of
 butter—68,182 cases, against 69,551 cases
 in 1894. France leads with 58,358 cases,
 Italy stands next with 3,748, the United
 States 716, and other countries 5,360 cases.

A decrease of 715,585 bags is also visible
 in the receipts of rice. The total imports
 were 1,198,430 bags, of which 1,186,530
 came from Rangoon, and 11,900 from Italy.
 Each bag contains 60 kilos. (132 lbs.).

An increase took place in the receipts of
 Indian corn from the River Plate; they were
 919,706 bags, against 859,833 in the pre-
 ceeding season.

Compared with the preceding year, there
 is a decline in the imports of pork to the
 extent of 20,334 barrels, 4,690 half-barrels,
 and an increase of 5,966 cases. The total
 quantity entered is 57,754 barrels, 20,505
 half-barrels, and 11,561 cases.

Compared with 1894, there was an in-
 crease of 8,106 packages of codfish, but a
 falling-off of 3,958 cases. The entries of
 the former were 66,052 and 76,541 respec-
 tively, and of the latter 57,916 and 80,499.
 The total receipts were 142,593, of which
 54,135 tubs and drums came from Canada
 and Newfoundland, 11,917 packages from
 other parts, and 76,541 cases from Norway.
 The stock on hand on December 31 last
 was 18,000 packages. There was likewise
 an increase of 5,148 cases and 9 barrels of
 olive oil, the total quantity imported last
 year being 28,639 cases and 123 barrels.

The importation of macaroni last year
 was insignificant—24,986 cases, against
 33,972 in the previous year from Italy.
 23,003 cases were received from elsewhere.

There was a notable decrease in Ameri-
 can coal last year. The quantity imported
 was 71,688 barrels and 7,357 cases, against
 119,786 and 46,212 respectively in 1894.
 The prices of this article have gradually
 risen from 520 reis per 1 lb. in 1891 to 860
 reis in 1895.

A smaller quantity of Indian tea is given
 in the returns, viz., 123,255 kilos., against
 130,599 kilos., or less by 7,344 kilos. than
 in 1891. From the United Kingdom 113,
 454 kilos. were imported—51,130 kilos. from
 Germany, and 4,671 kilos. from elsewhere.
 There was little variation in prices during
 the year, even hyson being from 8 to 12
 milreis, and black tea from 8 to 10 milreis
 per kilo., according to quality.

The receipt of composite candles rose
 during the period under review to 14,981
 cases, against 14,551 in 1894. The entries
 from France were 4,096 cases, Belgium
 5,486 cases, and from elsewhere 2,399 cases.

The total quantity of salt imported is
 given at 21,417,327 lbs. or 17,436 tons, and
 13,400 bags, being an increase of 1,701,950
 lbs., 17,130 tons, and 13,400 bags respec-
 tively.

An increase in coal is visible of 29,127
 tons over the quantity brought in 1894,
 the figures being 462,712 tons, against
 433,615 tons. The greater portion 449,-
 371 tons, was imported from the United
 Kingdom, and 13,371 tons from other
 countries. The past quinquennial average
 was 460,000 tons.

A very heavy reduction is noticeable in
 the imports of petroleum, viz., 197,753
 cases, or 288,180 cases, compared with
 485,930 cases in 1894. The imports of
 turpentine during 1895 were considerably
 less than in the preceding year—7,082 cases,
 against 10,987. This article is imported
 from the United States. There is an in-
 crease of 644 barrels to be noted in oil-
 tar, or 1,359 barrels compared with 715 in
 1894. Oil of turpentine imported 1,915
 barrels from the United Kingdom and 408
 from the United Kingdom. Among the returns
 a decline in pitch of 14,427 barrels is ob-
 servable. The total imports were 15,054,
 of this quantity 15,840 barrels entered from
 the United States, and 114 from Ennipe.
 During the year 1894, 11,260 packages of
 calcium were received, against 1,235 in the
 previous season. 919 arrived from the
 United Kingdom, and 217 from other
 countries. The annual average quantity
 imported during the past six years is 43,-
 000,000 kilos. (4,300 tons).

A falling-off in cement occurred last year
 of 30,492 barrels. The imports were 138,-
 840, against 169,332 in 1894. The principal
 quantities in demand are those manufac-
 tured by White Brothers, Knight, Bewn,
 and Sturge; other English and German
 makers, Boulogne, and Joseph Lannay.

Compared with the preceding year, a fall-
 ing shows an advance of 1,704 pip-s (1480
 litres each), but a falling-off of 2,120 quan-
 tier-casks (215 litres), and 1,553 barrels.
 The total imports were 7,740 pipes, 4,151
 quarter casks, and 729 barrels.

The number of planks received from
 Sweden last year was considerably higher,
 being 27,637 dozens, against 18,854 dozens
 in 1894. The total quantity of American
 lumber imported was 28,623,588 feet, being
 nearly 5,000,000 feet more than in the pre-
 ceeding year. Under this denomination,
 pitch-pine planks figure to the extent of
 21,844,341 feet, against 16,687,244 feet in
 1894. Their origin is set down as follows:
 From Pensacola, 15,444,474 feet, New
 Brunswick, 4,115,034, Ship Island, 851,-
 225, Pascagoula and Mobile, 419,346 feet.
 Of white-pine boards there were only 5,523,
 712 feet, against 40,464,114 feet in the pre-
 vious year. This quantity arrived from New
 York and Boston, or 541,894 and 104,768
 feet from the respective places. Finally,
 the quantity of spruce planks is returned at
 1,255,535 feet, or 1,797,200 less than in 1894.

Nearly double the quantity of matches
 was imported last year than in 1894. The
 figures were 25,864 cases, against 13,287,
 or an increase of 12,577 cases. Germany
 is almost with 21,25 cases, Great Britain
 with 956, and 3,883 are set down to other
 countries.

A large falling-off in the imports of hay
 is noticeable, viz., 236,228 bundles, the
 quantity being 194,784 bundles, against
 431,012 in the previous year. Most of the
 hay is received in the River Plate fill off
 considerably last year, viz., 52,204 sacks,
 against 18,860 in the preceding season.
 The Rio de Janeiro flour mills turned out
 297,002 sacks of 40 kilos. each.

* From the "Report for the year 1895 on the Trade and
 Navigation of Rio de Janeiro," by Wm. Geo. Wagstaff, H.
 B. M.'s Consul General at Rio de Janeiro.

Beer shows an increase of 3,076 cases (of four dozen each), or 54,263 cases compared with 57,339 in 1894. The United Kingdom is credited with 6,137 cases, Germany, 38,818; Belgium and other countries, 9,300.

During last season the wine trade was of a normal character. On the whole a slight decrease took place in the imports from various countries. France shows 7,374 quarter-casks, 1,093 barrels, and 17,860 cases, or an increase of 1,375 quarter-casks and 1,882 cases, but a reduction of 2,002 barrels, compared with 1894. The returns of Italian wines are given as 6,503 quarter-casks, 4,025 barrels, and 10,163 cases, against 2,692, 5,493, and 9,619 respectively in 1894, thus showing an increase of 3,811 quarter-casks and 544 cases, but a falling-off of 570 barrels. Portuguese wines also show an increase of 54,644 cases, but a reduction of 10 18h pipes. From Oporto the receipts were 24,688 pipes and 237,170 cases, against 29,575 pipes and 220,025 cases in 1894. At the same time 6,914 pipes and 26,922 cases were entered from Lisbon, against 12,004 pipes and 9,323 cases in the previous year. Spanish wines, on the contrary, exhibit a marked decrease. The total quantity received was 17,154 pipes and 499 cases, against 26,421 pipes and 399 cases in 1894, or a reduction of 9,267 pipes, but an increase of 400 cases. The entries of wine from other countries were 1,303 pipes and 7,413 cases, against 9,863 and 6,000 respectively in 1894. Recapitulation of the imports of wine at Rio de Janeiro during the year 1895, 6,045,285 gallons, and 320,027 dozens.

Quantity.	Litres.	Countries.
Portugal.....	15,150,360	3,409,104
Spain.....	8,233,920	5,988
France.....	1,707,106	214,320
Italy.....	1,752,745	121,006
Elsewhere.....	625,440	88,956
Total.....	27,478,571	3,849,274

The total number of cases of gin imported last year was 28,374, against 26,191 in 1894. 3,072 cases were received from the United Kingdom, 24,307 from Belgium, and 995 from elsewhere.

Besides the goods above mentioned there are three important classes of so-called "national products" imported from other Brazilian ports at Rio de Janeiro, viz., spirits, cotton, and sugar. Of the first named, the quantity received last year was under that of the previous season by 6,435 pipes, the total being 23,510 pipes, against 29,945 in 1894. The quantity consumed is set down at 25,210 pipes.

The quantity of cotton imported by Rio from the northern states of Brazil was about 10,500 more bales than in 1894. The local consumption of this article, owing to the development of the various mills, has increased steadily from 85,309 bales in 1893 to 131,265 bales in 1895. It is probable that the quantity for 1895 would have been still greater, but for the backwardness of the crop and the high prices in Europe during the last months of the year, which would naturally attract offers and shipments that would otherwise have been placed on this market. Prices during the year have been high, partly owing to the low exchange. In January the ruling price was \$8200 reis per 10 kilos, in May it rose to 10 milreis, but from June to August there was a considerable fall, owing to the approach of the new season, and on August 31 the price had declined to 95300 reis, but the crop being backward and weakened by the bad weather in the north, prices again recovered partly owing to the increased demand from Europe.

The following is a summary of the receipts from the different sources of supply:

From	Quantity.
Pernambuco.....	Bales.
Parahyba.....	65,035
Ceara.....	28,532
Assu, Mo-sioe and Maca.....	13,809
Penedo.....	9,002
Sergipe.....	8,733
Maceo.....	3,125
Total.....	2,949

The quantity of sugar imported was 151,848 bags less in 1895 than in 1894. The supply from Pernambuco fell off by about 200,000 bags, while that from Campos, on the contrary, increased to the extent of 105,000 bags. The stock in first hands carried over to 1896 was about 116,000 bags, and the quantity in second hands would be about the same. From January to the end of May prices showed some tendency to rise, but from June to the beginning of December they gradually fell and

closed at 400 reis for candied, 280 to 340 reis for refined, 250 to 290 reis for clayed, and 160 to 250 reis for muscovados.

The demand for muscovados from foreign consuming markets had the effect of limiting the shipments from Pernambuco to Rio, and the depreciation in the price of this quality was, therefore, relatively less than in the others. In December prices recovered, owing to the production being greatly reduced by the heavy rains, which fell without intermission in the Pernambuco district for 2 months. Later on, in consequence of certain stipulations made respecting sales of consignments on hand in this market, prices continued to rise, the outlook for 1896 being very encouraging.

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THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

The Cuban correspondent of *The Times*, Mr. Charles Akers, has sent to that paper the following accurate and interesting summary of the principal events and characteristic features of the present revolution in Cuba. The movement, he writes, broke out on Feb. 24 of last year. The real head of the revolt was José Martí, who for a long period had been the instigator of the plans for striking the blow. It was intended that an uprising should take place simultaneously in Santiago and Matanzas. In the latter province the attempt was made, but proved wholly unsuccessful. In Santiago the insurgents were almost entirely negroes and did not at first number more than 500 men.

On March 20, Antonio Maceo landed at Daiquiri, in a sailing vessel called the *Honor*. To prevent the vessel from being captured by the authorities she was beached by the crew, and then was seized an hour after Maceo got ashore. The arrival of Maceo, himself a mulatto, was the signal for a general uprising of the mulattoes and negroes throughout the province of Santiago.

A few, but very few, white Cubans now joined the movement. A month passed, and gradually the insurrection gained strength, while the Spanish authorities showed small energy or ability in their efforts to check it. At the end of April Maximiliano Gómez arrived from Santo Domingo, and at once began organizing the rebel groups for fighting purposes.

From then the rebellion became really serious in character. Many white Cubans joined Gómez, and supplies of arms and ammunition began to find their way to the rebel camps. In May the rebels suffered a very severe loss in the death of José Martí, who was killed while proceeding to the seacoast for the purpose of embarking for New-York. His death did not, however, cause the rebels to lose heart for a moment.

In the month of July, Gómez, with 400 men, forced his way through the Spanish lines on the frontier of the province of Puerto Principe, and made his way to a place called Najasa, situated some twenty miles from the provincial capital. But the majority of the Cubans, although in sympathy with the rebellion, were opposed to war, and did not at first respond to the call to take up arms against the Spaniards. In August, however, the economic condition of the country became distinctly worse, chiefly owing to the low prices ruling for sugar, and the number of insurgents began rapidly to increase.

At the close of August Gómez crossed from Puerto Principe to Santa Clara, and began the work of organization among the rebels throughout that province. At this same period a provisional government, with the Marquis of Santa Lucía at its head, was nominated for the republic of Cuba.

In September the Cubans left the fence they had been sitting on, and decided that war against the Spaniards was preferable to a continuance of the existing state of affairs. Supplies of arms and ammunition were obtained in large quantities from the United States either by medium of direct expeditions or were smuggled into Cuba through the custom-house.

The rebels numbered some 20,000 fighting men in the latter days of September, and although not disciplined in accordance with modern military ideas, they were organized by Gómez into groups admirably adapted for the purposes of guerilla warfare.

In the beginning of October orders were issued by the rebel leaders that sugar planters should make no crop during the season of 1895-6, and they were told that the punishment for violating this edict would be the destruction of the cane-fields and machinery houses. To enforce obedience to these orders, the rebels decided to invade the provinces of Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Río. Under Maximiliano Gómez and Antonio Maceo, this invasion was successfully carried out, in the months of December and January.

Gómez and Maceo then retired toward Santa Clara, but in March Maceo, with 10,000 men, again came through Matanzas and Havana, and thence proceeded once more to Pinar del Río, where he has since remained. In these successive invasions fully four-fifths of both the sugar cane and tobacco crop of Cuba were destroyed.

From the first days of 1896 the rebellion distinctly assumed the character of a war

between the Cubans and the Spaniards—a war fought out, it is true, not on military lines or in a series of decisive actions, but on the principle of driving the Spaniards out of Cuba by ruining the island and eventually exhausting the Spanish resources. The excuse urged by the rebels is that with only 40,000 fighting men and scant supplies of ammunition they cannot oppose in pitched battles the 175,000 Spanish troops now under arms in Cuba. Whether the rebels be right or wrong in the methods they employ, nobody can deny that their tactics up to the present have been successful. The Spaniards have completely lost control of the country districts, and can no longer enforce taxation or compliance with their laws beyond the limits of their garrison towns.

But what was the Spanish army doing to allow the rebels to overrun the country? The question is a difficult one to answer. The Spanish generals have been out-maneuvred and out-generaled at every turn. They have continually made the fatal blunder of underestimating the strength of their foes. When the movement broke out in February of last year there were supposed to be nearly 20,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba. I doubt, in reality, if half of this nominal strength was effective. Reinforcements were hurried from Spain until the army was brought up to the present enormous size. And yet, in spite of all Spain's efforts and sacrifices, the troops are doing no more than act on the defensive, while the country is being ruined. Of course, the excuse for doing nothing for the next four months will be the wet weather but what excuse can possibly be made for the inaction of the past four months?

Probably one is near the true explanation of Spain's position to-day in Cuba in saying that in the civil and military administration of the island there are too many people employed who have axes to grind. The axe may be great or small, money grabbing on a large scale, or the wish to get a decoration or promotion, but it exists everywhere, and the Spanish service is permeated with it to an almost inconceivable extent.

The hatred of the Cubans for Spanish authority becomes every day more bitter and outspoken. Very often the opinions I hear can only be classified as unjust and unreasonable. But the feeling is intense, and, I fear, almost precludes the possibility of any future reconciliation under the existing Spanish régime, even with most liberal reforms. One must remember that nearly every Cuban not himself in the rebellion has near relatives who are fighting in the field, and his sympathies are all with the rebels and against the Spaniards. It is a bitter fact for the Spaniards to realize and acknowledge, but such is the plain truth.

A SERUM FOR SNAKE BITE.

Dr. Calmette, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, who has for a long time been experimenting with snake poisons, is at last able to announce that he has discovered an absolute antidote. The doctor has tried the venom of snakes from all parts of the world, and his new anti-venomous serum renders all kinds harmless. A shipment of the serum has been sent from Paris to the Pasteur Institute in Chicago. It will from there be distributed, says the *New York Journal*, free to physicians all over the United States for use in case of snake bites. Similar shipments will be sent to England and to the French and English colonies where serpents abound.

The new serum is obtained in much the same way as anti-toxine for diphtheria. A horse or ass is injected with a small dose of snake poison, and the injection is gradually increased every few days until the animal can receive with impunity enough poison to kill four hundred horses.

In the case of snake bite the patient receives a hygienic injection of the anti-venom in the skin over the stomach. Dr. Calmette said that in every case the action of the serum would take place before the expiration of one and a half hours after the bite. As a rule ten to twelve hours elapse before death, and sometimes even longer periods. A bite from a cobra is deadly, which is the most venomous of all snakes, kills in from three to five hours. American rattlesnakes are not nearly so deadly, their poison rarely taking effect before twenty-four hours.

The poison of all venomous snakes is very similar in its action. It acts by paralyzing the nerves of the animal bitten. This paralyzing action is resisted by the anti-venom, which neutralizes the poison before it leaves the blood and begins to take effect in the nerves going to the brain. Serum has been obtained from animals injected with poison from the tiger snake and the black snake of Australia, the deadly viper of France, the cobra of India and the rattlesnake of America.

The method of extracting the poison from the serpent's fangs is as follows:

The snake is seized by the neck with a big pair of cloth-covered pincers and fixed on the table so that it can not move its head. A cup of hollowed out crystal is introduced between the jaws of the snake.

In view of the rapid growth of socialistic and unsound theories regarding the functions of government in the United States, it has been found necessary to organize associations all over the country for the publication and dissemination of sound instruction on all such questions. In other words, the friends of good and honest government are compelled to carry on a vigorous campaign against ignorance and dishonesty in every part of the country in order to save it from dishonor. For the moment they have become educators, rather than soldiers, for the defence of their country. A more praiseworthy step could not be taken, and it is just as truly patriotic and self-sacrificing as that of the man who enlists to defend his country from an armed enemy. To save one's country from shame and disgrace, from bankruptcy, from dishonor, or from dissolution, is just as patriotic and obligatory on the citizen, as to save it from hostile invasion. In the United States the danger, though not a new one, has lately become imminent, and the necessity for vigorous resistance has become most urgent. The success of the democratic candidate, followed by the execution of the theories set forth in the democratic platform, would be most disastrous to the United States. The pecuniary loss would be incalculable, the discredit would be appalling, the dishonor and disgrace would be crushing. One can not grasp the far-reaching evils and prejudices which such a policy would entail. Rich as the country is, it could no more withstand the disastrous consequences of so much dishonesty than a thatch of straw could withstand a tornado. We believe, however, that honesty and good government will prevail, and that the "silver craze" will be relegated to the company of the "greenback craze" which was crushed out of life only a few years ago. The danger will still continue, however, as long as demagogues and dishonest politicians are able to play upon popular prejudices and to turn converts from among the discontented. It is impossible in a free country to legislate against such agitators, consequently we must either let them organize their parties and make mischief, or we must keep up a constant warfare against them and educate the public opinion to a point where it can not

be influenced by such sophistries. In this work, let it be understood, is just as urgent and necessary here in Brazil as in any other country. There are many perils threatening the Brazilian people, and the country is simply overrun with demagogues. At the present moment, they are actually dominating legislation and administration in every part of the country, and unless something is done to defeat them they will surely bring disgrace and ruin upon us. In no country is there greater need of an educational campaign, but unfortunately we see no one patriotic and unselfish enough to initiate it. The old-time leaders are holding aloof, knowing that disaster is impending, while the new ones are either timid, or responsible for the misgovernment and evil tendencies which exist. Is it not possible to inaugurate a campaign of education to counteract all this and to save the country from sure disaster?

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 10.—Senate.—The senate passed in 2nd discussion the bill for taking over the state of the Banco da República. It centered in the amendment from the chamber of deputies to the bill regulating the payment of interest public functions. To the bill making a deficiency appropriation of \$522,874,852 for the payment of the interest of the loans collected by the general government for that of the state of S. Paulo, Senator Aquilino do Amaral offered an amendment empowering the government to issue 6% bonds for payment of all its debts to the state governments. Senator Vicente Machado moved to recommit. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy José Carlos in a speech on the budget of the department of finance suggested transferring to the custom-house the ground now occupied by the market, which he proposed to transfer to Paula de D. Manel. He also suggested increasing to 2,000 the ceiling of the *Bolsão da Alfândega* of which 1,000 copies are now printed. Deputy Búcio Filho defended the director of the mint, Deputy Bueno de Andrada moved that the budget committee be instructed to report on the incident of the garage of the Central railway in the part between Cachoeira and Embatã, stating in its report from what appropriation the government takes the money which it is using for this purpose. Several private bills were passed and others rejected by the chamber.

Aug. 11.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Raul moved to enquire how much money the government had spent on immigration, where the immigrants have settled and what immigration contracts are now in force. Senator Oliveira in a speech on the army bill insisted the levy displayed by congress, which is about to vote a paper army of 28,000 men, when it knows perfectly well that it is impossible to obtain more than 19,000. He severely criticized forcible recruitment, to which the agents of the government are illegally resorting. The abuses thus committed are, he said, symptoms of the state of desolation which the country has reached. The difficulty of earning a livelihood is becoming greater and greater every day, starvation is staring people in the face and discontent is profound and universal. Senator Pires Ferreira defended the bill and accused of pessimism the senator for Alagoas. Senator Gomes de Castro agreed with the senator for Alagoas in thinking that it is a proof of the levity of congress to vote an army of 28,000 men at the same time provide for only 20,000 in the budget. It is impossible, he said, for the people to believe in the sincerity of legislators who act in such an inconsequential manner. He made severe criticisms on the government for failing to punish officials who violate the law by forcing citizens to enlist in the army. The senate adopted the bill of Senator Vilela de Mello for recommitting the bill making a deficiency appropriation for paying to the state of S. Paulo the amount of the taxes collected for it by the general government. The bill for a highway on the island of Trindade was voted in 1st discussion. **Chamber of Deputies.**—The debate on the budget of the department of finance was closed and that budget was discussed in respective committee in order that the latter might report on the amendments. Deputy Glycério spoke on the bill on the tribunal of accounts and offered an amendment which, he said, is a compromise intended to conciliate conflicting opinions. Deputy Gumples Ramos, in the name of the Minas delegation, expressed concurrence in the motion of Deputy Bueno de Andrada to ask for information in regard to the widening of the gauge of the Central railway between Cachoeira and Embatã. The author of the motion declared that he had no intention of attacking the minister of industry. The motion was adopted. The bill empowering the government to modify the contract with the Companhia de Estradas de Ferro do Norte do Brasil was passed in 1st discussion by a vote of 94 to 14. In view of the evident unwillingness of the chamber to grant certain favors to the railway from Victoria to Pernambuco, the deputies for Minas Geraes resigned their places on committees of the house. Deputy José Carlos introduced a bill declaring that the islands of Trindade and Fernando de Noronha belonged to the general government, and that the latter should be used for a convict colony.

Aug. 12.—Senate.—There was received a communication from the minister of industry in regard to information for which the senate had asked in relation to Polish immigrants. There was also received a petition, signed at a meeting held in S. Paulo, asking the senate to reject the bill for ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims. Senator Moraes Barros moved to inquire what was the state of S. Paulo has contributed annually to the federal treasury and what assistance that state has received from the general government. Senator Coelho e Campos moved to inquire whether the minister of justice is aware that citizens released

in virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus* have been re-arrested by the state government of Sergipe. In his speech in defence of his motion he said that, if he were to attempt to relate to the senate all the abuses committed in Sergipe, it would be necessary for him to take the floor every day. Senator Justin Chermont introduced a bill signed by himself and others declaring that documents subject to stamp-tax will not produce legal effect unless duly stamped. Senator Pires Ferreira spoke in favor of the army bill. Senator Gomes de Castro proposed the clause empowering the government to instruct military commissions the execution of the conscription law. In the midst of general surprise Senator Alcebades Barreto declared that the war department is already doing this. Senator Gomes de Castro said that, if that is the case, the clause is superfluous and he offered an amendment for striking it out. Senator Pires Ferreira defended the clause, after which Senator Moraes Barros took the floor and vehemently opposed it. Conspiring, he said, is impossible in Brazil. If the property with its rental and governmental machinery had been unable to execute the conscription law, it is not to be expected that a federative republic will be more successful. The only legitimate means of obtaining soldiers for the army is voluntary enlistment. He protested that the military boards will be shut out of the localities in which they should attempt to perform their functions, as had already occurred in the state of S. Paulo. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputies Thomaz Caracoti and Augusto Severo discussed the relative merits of the administration of the marine and war departments. Deputy S. Adolpho Góes, Alcides e Albuquerque, Antonio de Siqueira, Carlos Jorge, Manoel Trancoso and Nilo P. Góes discussed the bill for restricting the patents of the level, sea-sight instruments, and ensigns. The bill for granting a pension to D. Laiza Felicidade was approved by Deputy Glycério and defended by Deputy Luiz Adolpho.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The municipal chamber of Santos has voted a protest against the protocol on the Italian claims.

—The maximum temperature in the city of São Paulo in July was 82.7° Fahr., the minimum 47° and the average 57°. The rainfall was only 5 1/2 millimeters.

—At Sabará, in the state of Minas Geraes, a meeting was held on the 11th inst. for the purpose of protesting against the protocol on the Italian claims.

—A telegram of the 11th inst. from Ceará states that the jail at Araripe was attacked by a mob who after killing the guard took out one of the prisoners and lynched him.

—The Sergipe prisoners who were released in Rio de Janeiro in virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus* were re-arrested by Col. Vallada's chief-of-police upon their arrival in Sergipe.

—The telegrams from Pará state that Carlos Gomes is growing worse day by day. The end can not now be far distant. He is no longer able to walk without assistance.

—The sanitary inspector at Jabi, São Paulo, announces that the yellow fever epidemic there is at an end, and that the refugees may now return to their homes without fear.

—A telegram of the 14th inst. from S. Paulo states that a house on R. Bento Freitas, in that city, was recently robbed by one of the servants of jewelry and other articles valued at \$5,000,000.

—The apparatus necessary for photographic work by the Rougeton process, which is to be employed in medical and surgical work, has recently been received in São Paulo. Here in Rio de Janeiro, no one has thought of such an enterprise!

—The Jacobins held a meeting in São Paulo on the 9th to protest against the Italian protests, at which they resolved to petition the national senate to reject the bill. After this they organized a street procession.

—Two boys of 15 or 16 years quarreled over some frivolous matter in Rio Claro, São Paulo, on the 9th inst., when one of them suddenly drew a knife and plunged it into the left arm of the other, killing him almost instantly. The young murderer made his escape.

—It is reported by telegraph that people from Paraná have again invaded the state of Santa Catharina, or the contested territory, and have burned the bridges recently reconstructed. Surely something ought to be done to settle this boundary dispute and end this vandalism.

—Having fallen between the several political stools offered to him, Sr. Rangel Pestana has now returned to São Paulo. He has been president of the tribunal of accounts, senator, president of the Banco da República and sought to be senator again. He will now patiently await another opening.

—Two men indulged in a little difference of opinion at Rincão, near Araraquara, São Paulo, a few days ago, and with the result that one of them lay on an ear and part of his nose bitten off by the other. It is a maelstrom of settling a controversy, but it must be satisfactory or it would not be employed.

—During the month of June there were 414 deaths, 737 births and 124 marriages in the city of São Paulo. There were two assassinations during the month. Among the deaths, 28 were from pulmonary consumption, 25 from malarial fever, 1 from typhoid fever, 3 from yellow fever, 5 from scarlet fever and 4 from small-pox.

—At Bananal, S. Paulo, the Jacobins are making themselves very obnoxious and it is feared that this may give rise to serious disturbances. Recently the Jacobins have amused themselves by disfiguring with black crosses the doors of houses of citizens who have incurred their displeasure, including that of the district judge.

—On the 11th inst. Mr. Woolf, correspondent of the *New York Herald*, called, with the United States consul at Santos, at the government house in S. Paulo for the purpose of being introduced to Governor Campos Sales. The latter, however, was absent and Mr. Woolf was introduced to Capt. Felizardo, the governor's private secretary.

—A dwarf, on exhibition in São Paulo, who is only 92 centimetres [30 1/4 inches] in height. He is a native of Petrópolis, Minas, is 27 years of age, and is residing in São Paulo. He says one of our exclaimers, "for apace are the improvements realized" since his last visit, six years ago. In addition to his most natural powers, he receives the public at the Pantheon hall during a period of ten days, for which a small assistance fee is charged.

—The governor of Sergipe indignantly explains that the nine individuals arrested on the *Estrella* were suspected of being persons who had caused disorders in the southern part of the state. Of course he never dreamed that they or the same men later released by the national supreme court would be instrumental in the arrest. The people of Sergipe and have to watch their unders a severe lesson, we fear, before they will ever be able to see things in their true light.

—Although Araraquara, São Paulo, is only just recovering from an epidemic of yellow fever which almost depopulated the town for eight or ten months, the local paper there is now complaining of the number of married women who inhabit the place, and who offend the families by their presence in the street and other public places. The *Correio* should have in mind that these women go bareheaded and are not, and the fault therefore lies with the men of Araraquara. If the press, the church and the parents will take more pains in educating the young against immorality, such examples will soon become rare.

—The *Gazeta do Commercio* of Parahyba relates that a man named Manoel Geiro, at a place called Jacaré in the district of Mamanguape, seduced a girl of 19 years about a year ago and took her to live with him. The girl, named Sílvia, became a mother a short time ago, and then, finding herself deceived to penny, she besought him to marry her. He listened to her appeal, but made no response. On the 4th inst. he moved her to go fishing with him on the Mity river, which she unsuspectingly accepted. Arriving there, the savage suddenly assaulted and killed her, and then brutally mutilated her body, cutting off her ears, breasts, etc., and throwing them with her body into the river. Missing her the night lights asked where she was, in which he replied that he did not know. They then organized a search and found her body floating in the river. After his arrest he had confessed the crime. This is one of the four creatures for whom Deputy José Carlos has so much sympathy. He says that cellular imprisonment in this climate is very hard on the poor fellows, so he wants a breezy convict house for them where they can be made comfortable. The most comfortable thing we can suggest would be a hempen noose.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

The federalist convention to be held at Porto Alegre on the 23rd inst. seems to be raising considerable enthusiasm in Rio Grande and promises to be more important than any other political assembly that has been convoked in Brazil since the establishment of the republic. The only conviction which dampens the ardor thus excited is the fear that the uncompromising and treacherous character of the castillists may induce them to plot for destroying at one blow the principal federalist leaders when they meet in Porto Alegre. The latter are apparently endeavoring to take all the necessary precautions and it is said that they have received positive assurances both from Gen. Silveira Martins and from the commander of the military district that the terms of the pacification treaty will be strictly observed and that all who choose to attend the convention may do so with perfect safety. It is possible that we may be mistaken, but we nevertheless have no hesitation in saying that we do not confide in those assurances and we should consequently not be surprised if the proceedings of the convention be interrupted by some brutal and sanguinary outrage. In the meanwhile, however, the federalists, not only at Porto Alegre, but also at Pelotas and other towns, are making preparations to give their leaders a cordial and enthusiastic reception.

Silveira Martins, we understand, will go from Rio de Janeiro to Bagé, meeting at that town Gen. Silveira Tavares and other federalist leaders. They will there take a special train for Pelotas, where a steamer has been chartered to carry them to Porto Alegre.

The officers of the 1st battalion of Castilhos' police brigade have made a demonstration in honor of the ex-commander of that brigade, Col. Paulo Telles, and those of the 2nd battalion a rival demonstration in honor of their commander Col. Affonso Mascato.

It is stated that the notorious Elias Amaro will be sent to Rio de Janeiro to be tried by court martial. His trial was commenced at Porto Alegre, but has been suspended.

The order for transferring the 12th battalion from Rio Grande to Santa Maria and the 30th from Santa Maria to S. Borja has been countermanded. João de Castilhos has ordered 12,000 medals to be coined for distribution among the soldiers who served in his army during the war.

There is still much complaint in the state against the abuses committed by the authorities for the purpose of illegally forcing citizens to enlist in the army. Judge Alcides Lima, when refused to execute Castilhos' unconstitutional jury law, has been convicted by the superior court.

The conviction of Judge Alcides Lima subjects him to 9 months' suspension from his office.

The *Echo do Sul* is advocating the disbandment of João de Castilhos' military police brigade, which, it says, is composed of the most deleterious elements in the state.

Councillor Silveira Martins left for the south on Saturday on board the steamer *Santos*. On the same steamer went the 8th regiment of cavalry, said to number about 250 men, which will now be stationed in Rio Grande.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The minister of industry is asking the ministry for a credit of \$3,000,000 for the chief engineer of the Central to prolongate during the winter season.

—It is stated the cross-ties and rails on the duplicate line of the Central railway between Cachoeira and Embatã are second-hand, old and decayed.

—There was a collision on the Rio Clara line on the 11th inst., caused by two engines bad-drawn off the track becoming disarranged and running back down grade at Santa Lucia, where they collided with a freight train coming up the line. Considerable damage was done, and the driver of the freight was slightly injured.

—It is now in the contemplation of the Club de Engenharia to travel continuously on the Central for a fortnight subjected to all the discomforts, abuses and inconveniences of the railway system. Perhaps the members of this club might from a more enlightened opinion about its own government after such an experience.

—In order to facilitate the circulation of the regulations governing passenger in freight traffic on railways the minister of finance has authorized the general inspector's department to arrange with the companies for the publication of the same. In such case the Central is included. The difficulty of even finding out when the Central trains are running has been so great at times, that no one has resorted to the task of looking into matters about its voluminous regulations.

—We see by São Paulo exchanges that the plans for the new station of the São Paulo railway are now on exhibition. From the description given, we see that the company proposes to lower the tracks six metres below the street level, to avoid the delays and inconveniences of street crossings on a level. This requires that the passenger platforms shall also be below the street level. There are to be two covered platforms, 180 metres long and connected by iron bridges. The new office will be spacious and convenient, and will be a credit to the city of São Paulo.

—The entrance of the average Brazilian is simply phenomenal. If you do not believe it, just make a few journeys over the Santa Theresia train lines during the busy hours of the day. Two to three hours are sometimes taken for a trip which ought to be made regularly in half an hour. The confusion, disorganization and inefficiency shown in the management is simply incredible. Of course, it is explained that all this is due to the meager means for the electric service, but in our opinion no excuse will cover the bad treatment which the patrons of that line are now enduring.

—As we anticipated the Club de Engenharia decided on the 14th to approve a committee report condemning the lease of the Central railway. As a rule the Brazilian civil engineer prefers state employment and is in favor of the interference of the state in all such matters. He is not a financier, nor does he go very deep into questions of political economy. Subsidies, guarantees, state management, and all that, with the national treasury behind it, is all quite good enough for him, and he may therefore be counted upon to oppose everything which reverses that order of things.

LOCAL NOTES

—Among the Jacobins Deputy Glycério is now the most popular man in Brazil.

—Dr. Nicmar Nogueira says that Gen. Glycério is the hazzard of the republic.

—Some of the Italian residents of this city are going to give a picnic to the Duke of Albuquerque.

—It is worthy of serious consideration that not a single election in the country is free from charges of fraud.

—On Sunday Viçente de Calo Fria, director of the department of foreign affairs, completed his 78th year.

—The 8th cavalry, comprising only 120 men, left for Rio Grande on the 15th. The regiment is to be stationed at S. Gabriel.

—Changing the names of streets is going on merrily. It is a species of legislation for which any kind of an alderman is competent.

—Sixteen boxes containing statues, etc., for the new presidential residence on Rua do Catete, have recently been received from Europe.

—Admiral Jernonymo Gonçalves is said to be the Jacobin candidate for the senator in Federal District at the next election. Grant Scott?

—President Prudente de Moraes has sent a telegram to the king of Portugal thanking him for his friendly mediation in the Trindade question.

—Capt. Rodolpho Lopes da Cruz has been censured by the chief-of-staff of the army for disrespectful conduct towards the director of the commissariat-general.

—Col. Paulo Guilherme Alves da Silva, who commanded the host of Santa Cruz during the naval revolution in this bay, died in the city on last Saturday. His revolution was unrequited by the strain on him at that period and he thus contracted the illness which resulted in his death.

—It is a said that the Argentine squadron will spend ten days in this port. What a display we shall have! The streets will fairly glitter with republican simplicity.

—Minister Carlos de Carvalho is reported to have said to a congressman that, in his opinion, the right of Brazil to the disputed territory of Amapá is by no means clear.

—Rumors are current today of a jacobin conspiracy to depose the President in case the Italian proposals are approved. Let us hope the jacobins will get their just deserts.

—Telegrams of yesterday's date from Pará state that the coalition of Carlos Gomes has rapidly become more and more a fact, and a final termination of the disease may be expected at any moment.

—The cable now alleges us that André's Italian excursion to the north pole has been postponed to 1897. This is our estimate. We were expecting news from the pole his year.

—The police delegate of the 8th district of this city has refused to make a written declaration of the reason why he arrested Victoriano Fernandes Campos and made him pay \$4000 for his release.

—There is still no satisfactory explanation of the report that the Gas Company had spent 1,000,000 francs in building Brazilian furnaces. Under the circumstances, we presume that we may draw our own conclusions.

—On Friday last the congressional delegation from Santa Catharina called on the President for the purpose of asking him to check the abuses which, they claim, have been committed against the rights of that state by people of Paraná.

—At the jacobin meeting on Sunday Dr. Nemeor Nascimento said that in the time of the monarchy a minister who should humiliate the country as much as Carlos de Carvalho has, would not have been permitted to hold office for 24 hours.

—It is said that the opposition will discuss the claims covered by the bill on the Italian protocol during its second reading in the chamber. We shall probably see a lively quarrel and not a little dissimilarity before the discussion ends.

—The *Pais* having given an account of a quarrel which it reported to have occurred at Pará between Milshijuan Puma Junior and Capt. Lopes da Cruz, the chief-of-staff of the navy has communicated to the minister of marine that he has received no official information on the subject.

—On the 11th Deputy José Carlos presented a bill declaring the islands of Fernando de Noronha and Trindade to be national property and of strategic value in case of war. He therefore proposes for the creation of a convict station on Fernando de Noronha.

—There was a meeting of the military club on the 12th, at which Capt. Severino Gonçalves read a paper on army transportation. Singularly enough, a part of the address was devoted to an eulogium of Senator Quintino Bocayuva, whose relation to army transportation is not altogether clear.

—The cable announces the seizure of a Dutch vessel in the Red sea loaded with arms for Menelik. It would be interesting to know by what right this is done. Abissinia is a free and independent country and has a perfect right to purchase arms. Italy is making a very unsavory reputation in this business.

—The British cruiser *Royal Arthur*, homeward bound after three years service in the Pacific coast, arrived here on the morning of the 11th inst. The *Royal Arthur* carries the pennant of Rear-Admiral Stephenson. After sailing the cruiser left port on the evening of the 12th. The customary salutes were exchanged.

—It is worthy of note that among the first improvements to the Friarago palace, on the Catter, was the customary sacrifice of all the trees in front of the palace. Now let all the trees and shrubs in the garden be cut down, and then let the place be paved with granite, and the esthetic tastes of the public will be completely satisfied! In good time Rio will be bare of trees and equally bare of all comfort and good taste.

—The employees of the municipality employed in the construction of furnaces for burning garbage, have not been paid for two months. At least so the *Gazeta de Notícias* of Saturday affirms. It may be assumed that the prefect, alienated and other high officials are all dead in the date, consequently the distress caused by non-payment of wages is limited to the common laborers and lowest grades of employees. For such blessings, let us be thankful!

—The jacobins attempted some days ago to hold in front of the war office, where some of the troops are quartered, a meeting for protesting against the Italian claims. The police, however, prevented them from holding this meeting, which was consequently postponed till Sunday and then held at the Santa Anna theatre. From the theatre the crowd proceeded to Rua de Carvalho and dispersed in front of the *Pais* office with shouts of "Long live the republic and Quintino Bocayuva and death to Glycerio!"

—The *Journal de Commercio* of last Friday states that some months ago the secretary of the Brazilian legation at Buenos Aires obtained from the Banco Italia y Rio de La Plata the sum of 150,000 on the credit of the legation. It adds that the secretary was dismissed, but that the money has not been repaid, although Minister Alhoth has frequently written to the minister of foreign affairs on the subject and finally sent the 2nd secretary of the legation to Rio de Janeiro to test the efficiency of a personal application.

—One of the speakers at the jacobin meeting held on Sunday for protesting against the protocol on the Italian claims was Col. Torres Homem, an officer of the army.

—The representative of the Italian government at this capital leaves for Ilha Grande to-day to meet the cruiser *Colombo* and Prince Luiz. It is expected that the cruiser will arrive here tomorrow, on next day.

—The *Journal do Brazil* of Saturday gives an account of a disagreeable scene that occurred at the police office. It says that one of the delegates in stating his grievances became so noisy and violent that the chief rose and left the room. The delegate followed him and this was more than the chief was willing to bear. He accordingly turned upon his interlocutor and said:—"Look here, you have been abusing your authority and I am getting tired of tolerating you. I wish you to understand that I am an honest man." *Tablão*.

—On the 12th it was announced that the jacobin Dr. Alcebi Malinera intended to promote a public meeting in front of the general barracks on Campo de Santa Anna for the purpose of protesting against the Italian protocol. This is clearly an infraction of the law against attempts to subvert the soldiers. There are any number of places where such a meeting could be held without convening it at the entrance to a quarter. Of course the object was to provoke a military demonstration against congress and the government.

—The cable news of the intolerable heat and deadly sunstroke reigning in New York, serve to make us more and more content with the moderate efforts of Old Sol down within the tropics. While we may have more of yellow-jack than is good for our reputation, we are rarely called upon to record a case of sunstroke. During the first five days of this month the cable reports that about 500 deaths from sunstroke occurred in New York, while on the 11th there were 117 deaths and on the 12th 36. There is something vague in such a heat.

—The *Diario Official* published on Sunday an editorial on the Italian claims. It says that, when the present government took office on Nov. 15, 1894, it found a stock of foreign claims against Brazil three metres high, proceeding from every nation in Europe except Portugal and Greece. The Italian government demanded an immediate solution of many of its claims and persistently refused to listen to the objections raised by the government of Brazil. The latter was consequently forced to propose arbitration, which Italy consented to accept.

—The municipal council has promulgated an ordinance for closing business houses at noon on Sundays and national holidays. Groceries, however, may be kept open until 6 o'clock p. m., and drug-stores, butcher-shops, confectionaries, bakeries, hotels, restaurants, cafés and billiard saloons until the usual hour for closing. But why should billiard saloons and cafés be left open to keep open on such days? It looks very much as though the alienated are committing a few grave injustices in their special legislation.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

—The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Strangers' Hospital will be held at the office of Messrs. Phipps Bros. & Co., No. 16 Rua Visconde de Inhauma, on the 26th inst. at 2 p. m.

By order,

A. J. LAMOURÉUX,
Secretary.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Notas de Um Reporter, by Ernesto Senna. Rio de Janeiro, 1895. This little volume is made up from the repertorial work of one of the most active reporters on the staff of the *Journal do Commercio* during a term of years, and it contains not only specimens of some of the best work of that description in Rio de Janeiro, but it is in many respects invaluable on account of the articles themselves. This is particularly true with respect to the descriptions of the public institutions of this city which were prepared for the *Journal* and have since been incorporated in this volume. Mr. Senna has done us a great service in thus giving a more permanent character to his excellent work.

História das Campanhas do Uruguay, Mato Grosso e Paraguay, by Lavat. Col. E. C. Jordan. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1895 and 1894. We are indebted to the author for the three volumes thus far published of this important historical work. The first covers the years of 1854 and 1855 in connection with the war between Brazil and Uruguay, and records the first incidents in the province of Mato Grosso in which the Paraguayan government of the country in 1854 and 1855 is supplemented by the expeditions and incursions of the succeeding two years so that this part of the work shall be complete in itself without reference to the chronological order of events. The third volume is concerned with the outbreak of hostilities between Brazil and Paraguay on the Rio Grande frontier and is entitled "Riachuelo. Uruguayana covers 1865 and up to April 1866, a general history of the Paraguayan and the negotiations connected with that phase of the struggle. The author has apparently sought to confine his work as closely as possible to the official records, leaving to some future historian the discussion of these events. No announcement is made as to the completion of the work.

CRICKET MATCH.

The following cricket match took place Sunday, August 9th, between the London and Brazilian Bank and the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. In the first innings the Telegraph batted very badly, but made a struggle to recover themselves in the second innings. Mr. Brookings must be congratulated on his brilliant cricket, making the first score of 32 and taking 8 wickets for 3 runs. For the others Mr. Brain and Mr. Smythe batted well in the second innings. The score was:

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN.

J. Routh,	b. Manners	9
K. Brookings,	b. Strange	52
G. Batesworth,	b. Manners	0
C. Allen,	c. Brain, b. Smythe	2
A. Moke,	b. Manners	0
J. Mavson,	c. Skey, b. Manners	0
F. Pann,	c. Brain, b. Manners	0
—Allouqueque,	b. Strange	2
J. Wilson,	run out	5
A. Kentish,	c. Skey, b. Strange	6
E. Bailey,	not out	1
Extras		7

Total

WESTERN AND BRAZILIAN.

1st innings.

E. King,	b. Brookings	1
J. Phillips,	b. "	0
E. Brain,	b. Kentish	0
A. Smythe,	b. Brookings	0
E. Manners,	b. "	0
F. Manners,	run out	0
E. Strange,	not out	1
J. Whidborne,	b. Brookings	0
L. Routh,	b. "	0
E. Owen,	b. "	0
A. Davis,	b. "	0
Extras		7

Total

2nd innings.

E. King,	not out	4
J. Phillips,	c. Brookings, b. Kentish	2
E. Brain,	retired hurt	30
A. Smythe,	b. Brookings	36
A. Skey,	b. "	12
E. Manners,	run out	0
E. Strange,	b. Manners	0
J. Whidborne,	b. Brookings	1
L. Routh,		
E. Owen,		
A. Davis,		
Extras		14

Total

COFFEE NOTES

—At Santa Rita de Passa Quatro a building containing coffee machinery and 4,000 arrobas of coffee was some days ago destroyed by fire.

—The L. & H. steamer *J. W. Taylor* which left Santos for New York on the 10th inst., took away the immensely valuable cargo of 47,400 bags of coffee.

—From the 1st to the 8th inst., inclusive, the Mogyana delivered to the Paulista railway at the Campanas junction a total of 90,399 bags of coffee, or an average of 11,300 a day. The deliveries on the 8th were 11,527 bags.

—The *São Paulo e Minas* of the 16th inst. says that the shipments of coffee from Ribeirão Preto to Santos for some days had been very heavy, in order to make room at the station for the large quantities coming in from the plantations.

—The *São Paulo e Minas* says that the coffee-cleaning house on the estate of D. Maria Francisca do Nascimento, at Serra Azul, municipality of S. Simão, was completely destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th inst., together with some thousands of sacks of coffee in the storage rooms. The total loss on building, machinery and coffee is estimated at about 200,000\$.

BUSINESS NOTES

—A new ice factory was formally inaugurated in Pará on the 14th inst.

—The commission of American manufacturers is expected to arrive here on the 26th inst.

—Complaints are appearing of the continued interruption of the Amazon cable, which occurred about two months ago.

—A bank is to be established at Bello Horizonte, the new capital of Minas Geraes, under the designation of "Nova Minas."

—The merchants of Victoria have asked the government to permit the Western and Brazilian company to establish a cable station at that city.

—The Pacific company's new steamer *Chile*, which leaves Liverpool on the 20th inst., will go direct from Lisbon to Montevideo, not calling at Brazilian ports.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of Saturday says that the Banco da Republica has decided to discount for commission, merchants accounts of sales of coffee accepted by coffee sackers.

—As usual, the authorities are continuing to collect the 10 per cent. surtax this year, although it is not authorized in the budget. Once done, always permitted—is the rule of the tax-gatherer.

—Exchange at 8 3/4 d. to-day; no *tabellat* at the banks! How is that for "orden e progresso"? Is it not time for the employment of a little, a very little common sense in the government of this country?

—We are informed that it was resolved at the last conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in this country to move their printing office and newspaper, *Evangelist Christão*, from São Paulo to Rio de Janeiro.

—Reports were circulated last week of the probable failure of several important houses in the city. One of them was a prominent native house whose speculations and eccentric ventures have often been the subject of remark.

—An extensive falsification of Stephens well known inks was recently located and broken up in Buenos Aires. The forgers had flooded the market with imitations so worthless that the use of that ink was largely discontinued among business men.

—When a government persists in spending much more than its income, in times of peace, and upon unnecessary and unproductive objects, nothing but discredit can be expected. This is exactly what the government of Brazil is now doing.

—They have started a bicycle factory in Chili and they intend to send samples at once to the Brazilian market. If they could send us a few level, well-made roads to ride them over, we might then be able to offer some encouragement for a profitable trade.

—Among the passengers for Europe by the *Danube* on the 13th was Dr. Americo de Campos Sobrinho, who goes to Canada (say Paris) as inspector of emigration on account of the state of São Paulo. We shall be interested to hear of his arrival in Canada, and of the projected emigration from that country to Brazil.

—We are in receipt of a communication from some unknown friend on "Exchange Speculations." The letter was written on the 10th for our issue of the 11th, but was not received until the morning of the 12th. We should be glad to accommodate our correspondent, but we not only can not make good the delays in the postoffice, but we also desire to have his name.

—The "Companhia Mechanica Industrial Rio-Clarens," which was organized to supply Rio Claro with electric light, has come to grief, and its machinery and materials have been seized by the representative of the Banco da Republica. Whether a new company will be organized we do not know, but the incident serves to show how risky it is to create an enterprise of this description on borrowed capital.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 12th expresses regrets over the fact that the native insurance companies are not promptly settling the losses incurred from fire risks and employ delays and quibbles over investigations into the causes of such fires to escape their responsibility. An insurance company, it must be said, which persistently seeks to avoid the payment of its losses, is wholly unworthy of confidence. There is no security in employing such a company.

—Reports were current during the past week that a prominent contracting and mercantile firm was in financial difficulties, and on Friday the failure was generally known. So much reserve has been maintained in regard to the matter, that the particulars have not been made public. Being a purely native concern, engaged in the patriotic work of promoting national industries, its principal creditors will of course be among the Brazilian banks—and this means unlimited secrecy, compromise and contemplation.

—A São Paulo exchange notice an exhibit of salt at the commercial association rooms in that city, which was manufactured by Sr. Manoel Fernandes Barcellos by a process of his own invention from water taken from the bays of Rio and Santos. (May heaven preserve us from such salt!) It does not appear to be a new process, however, for he exhibited his salt in 1881. He now intends to organize a company for the manufacture of salt. In that case, let us hope that he will choose a better place for the business than either Rio or Santos.

—The minister of industry has issued a circular letter to the commercial associations of Rio, São Paulo, Santos and Minas and to the Empresa de Obras Publicas, announcing the coming of an American commission "charged with obtaining samples of Brazilian products, both known and unknown in North America, and destined to figure in the permanent exhibitions of the national museum of Philadelphia." This is somewhat puzzling. We were not aware that this commission is travelling in the interests of the Philadelphia museum, nor were we aware that its object is to secure samples of Brazilian products. One man could do that as easily as a dozen. We are under the impression that the commission is seeking to promote trade and to find a market for American products.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—A Pernambuco customs receipts amounted last month to 1,831,809\$948 against 1,571,506\$341 in July, 1895, and 1,389,566\$992 in the corresponding month of 1894.

—According to the budget committee of the chamber of deputies the following payments, which do not include those of the war and marine departments, have to be made next year in gold:

Department of finance	32,466,811\$180
" " industry	10,817,022\$553
" " foreign affairs	1,280,400\$000
	44,564,233\$733

This is equivalent to over 45,000,000, and, if the government, unable to obtain a loan, is obliged to buy sterling exchange or gold, this sum, at the present rate of exchange, will cost it over 120,000,000\$000.

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[illegible]

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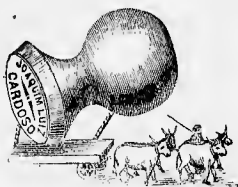
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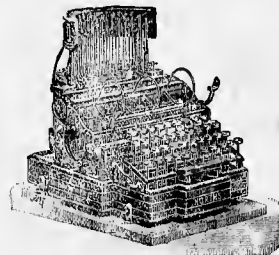
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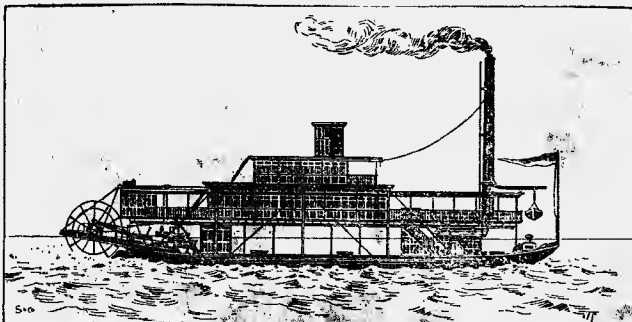
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